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river from its headwaters to Long Island Sound. He quotes the tribute that Timothy Dwight paid to the greatest of New England streams when he wrote in part:

This stream may perhaps with more propriety than any other in the world be named the Beautiful River. From Stuart to the Sound it uniformly maintains this character. The purity, salubrity, and sweetness of its waters; the frequency and elegance of its meanders; its absolute freedom from aquatic vegetables; the uncommon and universal beauty of its banks, here a smooth and winding beach, there covered with rich verdure, now fringed with bushes, now covered with lofty trees, and now formed by the intruding hill, the rude bluff and the shaggy mountain, are objects which no traveller can thoroughly describe and no reader can adequately imagine.

The author is to be congratulated upon this result of his painstaking research and literary effort. He has well described and adequately told the story of the River Beautiful throughout its 350 miles from mountain to sea. Nothing has been left undone by the publishers to make the large book attractive. It is unexceptionable in paper, typography, and illustrations. Sized paper is reserved for the full-page photographs, so that the eye is not constantly affronted with glaze, and the book is not so heavy that handling it is a kind of muscular exercise which should be reserved for athletics.

Die Herero. Ein Beitrag zur Landes-, Volks-, und Missionskunde.

Von Missionar I. Irle. viii and 352 pp. 56 Illustrations, Map and Index.

C. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh, 1906. (Price, M. 5.)

The author was engaged in missionary work among the Herero in German Southwest Africa for thirty-four years. The veteran pioneer wrote this careful and full account of the country and people in great sadness of heart, because many of the fruits of his hard labours for a generation were swept away by the recent war, which resulted in the terrible punishment of the natives. The book is written with conservative judgment and fulness of detail. About a tenth of it is given to an excellent description of the geographical features of the land; the second section to the Herero, in which their history, character, speech, and religion are described, and special attention is given to their family life, social condition, arts, and customs. The Bergdamara and Bushmen, the trade, the wars, and German rule are described in the same section, and the concluding third of the book is devoted to missionary work among the Herero.

Erdkunde für höhere Lehranstalten. Von Dr. Adolf Pahde.

(III Teil: Mittelstufe, zweites Stück.) Second edition. v and 172 pp., 14 Illustrations, and Index.

This part of Dr. Pahde's text-book deals with the oceans and all the continents, excepting Europe, and there is a special section on the German colonies. It is more full of information than even our own text-books. A notable and commendable feature is the insistence that school atlases shall be used in connection with the text. There are very few pages on which the student is not referred to one or another of the leading German school atlases to study the cartographic delineation of facts given in the text.

THE HANDY WORLD ATLAS AND GAZETTEER. 120 Maps, and a Gazetteer. Frederick Warne & Co., New York (not dated). (Price, 40c.)

A pocket atlas, of which the maps were made by Bartholomew, Edinburgh, and are good for the small scale. The European countries, and especially Great Britain and Ireland, have many more pages than any other lands, showing that

the atlas was primarily intended for British use. Six of the small plates are, however, given to the United States, and New York and Chicago and the regions around them are given on a comparatively large scale. Six Mercator charts show the distribution of the most important commercial products, and there are also physical, climatic, and vegetation maps. The place-names on the maps are sufficiently numerous and important to make the little book (which may easily be carried in a pocket) frequently useful for ordinary purposes. The *Gazetteer* devotes one line to each of about 10,000 of the most important places of the world. The Polar charts are sufficiently recent to show the latest explorations in the polar regions.

Baluchistan. By Colonel C. E. Yate. Read on February 14, 1906, before the Central Asian Society. 39 pp., including discussion. London, 1906.

This is a description, chiefly administrative and political, of Baluchistan, of which Col. Yate was Chief Commissioner from 1900 to 1904. Baluchistan is not much less than three times as large as New York State; and as it is a factor in questions relating to India, Afghanistan, Persia, and Russia, it will be profitable to present here some of the authoritative facts given in Col. Yate's paper.

Only the northeastern part of the country, or a little more than one-third of the whole, is directly administered by the British Government. This region is divided into the five districts of Zhob, Loralai, Sibi, Quetta-Peshin, and Chagai, and it is governed by five district officers with four assistants, or nine British officers, all told. In view of the importance of Baluchistan both in a political and military sense, the wildness of the tribesmen and the continual fights, disputes, and disturbances, Col. Yate believes that the British element in the administration is not sufficiently strong.

The Government of India is endeavouring to stimulate education among the upper classes of the province. It has given special grants for the construction of a boarding-house to be attached to the Sandeman High School at Quetta for the accommodation of the sons of Sirdars and headsmen who may be sent there for their education; also for the construction of a library and museum which has been erected at Quetta. At the suggestion of Col. Yate, the chiefs, officials, and people of Sibi erected a large hall in 1902 in memory of Queen Victoria. Thus Baluchistan is gradually becoming provided with public buildings. All this relates to the northern part of the province, which may be called British Baluchistan.

The southern and larger part of the province is all native territory, and in this region, nearly 80,000 square miles in extent, the British have only one political agent with two assistants. The Khan of Kalat is the nominal ruler of the country, but, after all, he is only *primus inter pares* among all the Brahui and Baluch Sirdars of whom the Kalat confederacy is composed. The power of the tribal chiefs has increased, and the power of the Khan, as the leading factor in the country, is no longer what it formerly was.

The Baluchis and Brahuīs of Southern Baluchistan are large camel and sheep owners, and are nomads and graziers more than cultivators. Col. Yate says that camel registration for possible use in war has been successful beyond expectations, and arrangements have been completed for the enlistment of many camel corps both from Pathans and Baluchis, in case of necessity. A complete camel corps was enlisted and sent to Somaliland, two years ago, within ten days, and many such corps could be enlisted and sent off to any part of the world with equal celerity. Many of the camelmen in Western Australia are from Baluchistan.